

with long steps on the river bank, and frequently perched in trees. Their white colour makes these species appear much larger than they really are. On the backs of this and two other species grow the highly-prized Egret-feathers. *Ardea garzetta* is also found in South Europe.

81. *Ardea cinerea*? Three or four times I saw (in the end of March and the end of April) a species which could hardly be anything else than our common gray Heron; I think I cannot be mistaken, although the bird each time arose at the distance of 200 or 300 ells. As *Ardea cinerea* is found in Europe and Africa, and is recorded to occur in Java and the Philippine Islands, it is not likely to be wanting in the intermediate country of India.

[To be continued.]

XI.—*Description of a new species of the genus Actias of Hübner, from Northern India.* By EDWARD DOUBLEDAY, Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum, F.L.S. &c.

[With a Plate.]

Ac. Mænas. Alis omnibus pallide viridi-flavis, marginibus externis rufescentibus, anticis costa ferruginea, cinereo lavata; lunula magna discoidali fascia transversa baseos, alteraque postica indistincta valde undata rufescentibus; posticis caudatis, lunula discoidali parva; fascia pone medium flexuosa, obsoleta, rufescente. ♀. Exp. alar. $6\frac{1}{2}$ unc. vel 165 mill.; caudæ long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ unc. vel 90 mill. Pl. VII. fig. 1.

Hab. Silhet.

Anterior wings pale greenish yellow, the costa, except at the apex, ferruginous, sprinkled with cinereous; outer margin rufescent: near the base a transverse narrow band of the same colour, and beyond the middle a not very distinct flexuous streak: a large lunule at the end of the cell connected with the costal vitta, of the same colour with this at its origin, then much paler externally, nearly black internally, marked with a very delicate white line. Posterior wings of the same colour as the anterior, tailed, the tails very long, wrinkled at the extremity, sprinkled with ferruginous from the base nearly to the middle, the outer margin of the wing and of the basal half of the tail ferruginous; disc with a small black lunule divided by a white line resting on a faint cloud, darkest on the inner side: between this and the margin a very obsolete waved striga.

Below, the anterior wings want the basal striga, the costa is paler, the lunule wants the black, and the flexuous band is more distinct, as it also is on the posterior wings.

Head and antennæ pale.

Thorax greenish yellow, the front part broadly ferruginous, sprinkled with cinereous; legs vinous red, with pale spots.

Abdomen pale greenish yellow.

In the collections of the British Museum and W. W. Saunders, Esq.

This fine insect is easily distinguished from *Act. Selene* by its peculiar greenish yellow colour, the flexuous external striga, the want of the white band on the prothorax, the great length of the tails, and the more rounded anterior wings.

XII.—*Notices of new or rare British Animals observed during Cruises in 1845 and 1846.* By ROBERT M'ANDREW, Esq. and Professor EDWARD FORBES*.

[With a Plate.]

I. *Species of Testaceous Mollusca, new or new to Britain, from the seas around the Zetland islands.*

1. *Trochus formosus*, sp. nov. T. testa pyramidata, anfractibus 7, planis, nitidis, albis, spiraliter costatis, costis in ultimo anfractu sex, costa superiori crenulata; basi imperforata, in medio lævi, prope columellam sulcis tribus cincta; apertura quadrangulari. Animal album, oculis nigris.—Breadth at base $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch; height the same. Pl. IX. fig. 1.

This beautiful *Trochus* resembles *T. ziziphinus* in form and habit. The whorls are slightly convex, smooth, shining, white, and not covered by an epidermis. The body-whorl is encircled by six spiral ribs, the uppermost crenate, the next fine and smooth, the third and fourth thick and distant, the two lowermost close and fine. The upper whorls are encircled by three spiral ridges, those of the apex all crenate. The whorls are seven. The base is imperforate, slightly convex, smooth in the centre, with three spiral furrows round the columella and one round the margin. The mouth is quadrangular.

The animal is entirely white, except its eyes, which are black. It has long, linear, cirrhated tentacula. The eyes are borne on sus-tentacula at their outer bases. The capital lobes are partially developed and abbreviated. The lateral lobes are plain, and the sides furnished with six simple long cirrhi, which are usually carried closely appressed to the shell. The operculum is very pale.

The only British shell with which this *Trochus* could be confounded, is the variety *Lyonsii* of *T. ziziphinus*. But indepen-

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